

THE
RECORDS OF QUALITY.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

Monday, January 27th, to Friday, January 31st.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
16, DES VCEUX ROAD.

Men's Wear

Established 1871.

HEAD OFFICE:
Nos. 2a, 2 & 3, Hillier Street.
Phone 1174.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

LAST NIGHT
TUESDAY, February 4th, at 9.15 p.m.
THE TWO GREAT ARTISTES

Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1. **Booking now open at Moutrie's.**
MANAGEMENT: J. GENIN.

CORONET

GEORGE WALSH

MAX LINDER

"HE SHOULD WEAR BRACES"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

INTERESTING MEETING.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government presided, and was supported on the platform by Sir Havilland and Lady de Bausmarez, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mrs. Gurner, Mrs. N. J. Stabb, and Mrs. Hickling (Hon. Secretary).

been a big business at any war time, with the limited shipping and space available the trained experience of such Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co.

... a firm as a branch of the
... carry it into Lady May as president.

M.N.G., with whose skill with old cloth
All the work—conjuring tricks; the Ca

has seemed like the women of Europe during the war.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the West Point Building Co., Ltd., was held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday. Sir Paul Chater presiding. Those also present were the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs. A. O. Lang, C. S. Gubbay, M. S. Northcote, D. Bernard, G. H. Fottis, H. W. Looker, A. B. Stewart, M. Maitland and A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, with your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The net profits for the year under review are, I regret to say, somewhat below those for 1917, being \$71,187.90 as against \$78,009.57, due mainly to the additional cost of "repairs to property" occasioned by the ordinary wear and tear of the buildings, and in some measure by the earthquake shocks experienced early in the year. Much of the repair works has now been done with steel and concrete where practicable, entailing expenditure, but, on the other hand, such repairs are of a more permanent nature. I am sure you will approve of the contribution to war charities shown in the profit and loss account. We have already paid an interim dividend of \$3 per share, and it is now proposed to pay a final dividend of \$2.50 per share, and to carry forward \$2,396.64 to a new account. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, and shall be glad if some member will kindly second this resolution.

Mr. F. Maitland, in seconding, thanked the management for the great care taken during the past year.

Mr. Looker proposed, and Mr. Northcote seconded, that the Hon. Mr. Landale be confirmed as a Director. This was carried.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. C. S. Gubbay were re-elected Directors on the proposition of Mr. Fottis seconded by Mr. Bernard.

Mr. H. Percy Smith was re-appointed Auditor.

This concluded the business.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., was held yesterday in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Sir Paul Chater presiding, and the others present were the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, the Rev. Pere Robert, Messrs. M. S. Northcote, C. S. Gubbay, H. W. Looker, G. H. Fottis, and A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The net profits for the year amount to \$95,860.76, as against \$94,927.54 in 1917. The Rent Account shows an increase of \$37,089.54, having had the full year's return from the old Gutman Bank Building as against only four months of the previous year, in addition to which you will be pleased to notice from the profit and loss account that we recovered the sum of \$6,275.45, the bad and doubtful debt for which we made provision in 1918, a sum owing to us by a German firm payment of which we have now, with the assistance of the Courts in Shanghai, obtained. Legal expenses in consequence of this show a slight increase over the previous year, and repairs to property are also somewhat higher. Your Directors have again contributed the sum of \$1,000 to war charities which, I am sure, meets with your approval. The whole of our property is well let, as old agreements fall in, new ones command higher rates, the demand for office accommodation being almost in excess of the supply. With this satisfactory state of affairs, your Directors have pleasure in recommending a dividend of \$8 per share, as again \$7 paid in previous years. I now beg to propose that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. C. S. Gubbay seconded the motion and it was carried.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. A. H. Compton were confirmed as Directors on the proposal of Mr. Looker, seconded by Mr. Fottis.

Sir Paul Chater was re-elected a Director on the motion of the Rev. Pere Robert, seconded by Mr. Gubbay.

Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. C. B. Brown were re-appointed Auditors, at an honorarium of \$75 each.

This closed the proceedings.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday, the Hon. Mr. D. Landale presiding. The others present were: Sir Paul Chater, Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. T. F. Hough, the Rev. Pere Robert, Messrs. H. P. White, A. H. Compton, M. S. Northcote, G. H. Fottis, H. W. Looker, F. E. Smyth, H. P. Smith, E. M. Raymond, Lo Cheung Shiu, D. Macdonald, and A. Shelton Hooper (Secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, in presenting for your adoption the statement of accounts and report for the past year, which with your permission we take as read, your Directors are pleased to inform you that the net result from the year's working has only been exceeded once since the foundation of the Company 30 years ago. The net profits amount to \$461,767.08, as against \$463,007.03 for 1917. These profits include the sum of \$72,017.17 arising out

of sales of property, but it is satisfactory to know that the principal source of our regular revenue, namely, rents, has increased. This is due to several reasons. The amount we have invested in property has increased considerably during the past five years, and with the completed development of recent purchases our rent roll has increased. We have also been able to renew leases of various offices in the Central District at improved rentals, and there is a good demand generally for godowns and houses.

The scheme for the proposed reclamation of the Water-front of Praya East, in which this Company has a very large stake, is still being worked out by the Government, and we hope will soon be formulated and laid before the landowners interested. The long delay in carrying out this much needed improvement may in part, no doubt, be attributed to the war, but I am afraid in a great measure, also, it is an instance of the leisurely way in which public works of this description are dealt with by the Government.

The Company's landed property has recently been revalued by the Secretary, and, in the case of those properties fully developed and revenue-earning, their net annual value, capitalised at 7 per cent., shows an enhanced value greatly over the amount they stand at in our books. As to the properties at present developed, prices have been offered which considerably exceed their book value.

There is no change in our Share Investment Account this year. The shares stand in our books at much below their market value, based upon recent transactions.

Your Directors have again donated \$5,000 to the war charities, a course, they feel confident, will meet with your approval.

It is now proposed to pay the usual dividend of 7 per cent., and to carry forward \$104,605.91 as against \$28,189.58, the amount brought forward from the previous year's account; and a sum of \$2,118.90, being a bonus to the European office staff of 10 per cent. on this year's salary, is recommended for your approval.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. T. F. Hough.

Mr. Hough said he was sure he was voicing the feeling of the shareholders when he congratulated the Directors and the management on the splendid results achieved. He was quite certain that the shareholders fully approved of the contribution to war charities.

Mr. A. H. Compton was confirmed as a Director on the proposition of Mr. Raymond, seconded by Mr. Smith.

Messrs. C. S. Gubbay and A. H. Compton were re-elected Directors on the motion of the Rev. Pere Robert, seconded by Mr. Looker.

Mr. H. P. Smith and Mr. C. B. Brown were re-appointed Auditors, with an honorarium of \$500 each.

There was no further business.

HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of this Company was held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday, those present being the Hon. Mr. D. Landale (presiding), Sir Paul Chater, the Rev. Pere Robert, Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, A. H. Compton, E. M. Raymond, Lo Cheung Shiu, H. P. Smith, D. Macdonald, J. H. Seth, and M. S. Northcote (secretary).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, following the usual custom, I propose to take the report and accounts as read. The year now under review has been a better one than for some years past, the profits falling not far short of our annual dividend, being \$60,795.08, as against \$44,338 in 1918 and \$41,781.12 in 1917—an increase of \$18,958.16 over the latter year. This is due to the increase in Rent account, a considerable area of our vacant land on K.M. Lot 49 having been let throughout nearly the whole year for coal storage at a good rate. Unfortunately, much of this has for the moment ceased, but we hope that it may be again occupied during the current year. The development of this property is greatly retarded by the depth of water in this part of the harbour, where a good deal of dredging is urgently required.

The principal increase on the debit side of profit and loss account occurs in Government rates due to the rental derived from our coal storage. You will see that your Directors voted a sum of \$1,000 to war charities, a vote which I am sure, meets with your approval. Our investment in shares and mortgages remains unchanged. Properties show a small increase, the cost of erecting on our lot the iron sheds purchased in 1917. These sheds are let on good terms. Loans at call are reduced by \$20,000. After payment of the usual dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital we carry forward \$618,334.22, only \$4,872.32 less than on the previous account.

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. Pere Robert.

Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. O. S. Gubbay were re-elected directors on the motion of Mr. Raymond, seconded by Mr. H. P. Smith.

Mr. H. P. Smith and Mr. C. B. Brown were re-appointed Auditors with an honorarium of \$50 each, on the motion of Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, seconded by Mr. Shelton Hooper.

There was no further business.

The dividend accounts of all the above Companies will be sent today, and may be obtained on application from the office of the Secretaries.

COMPANY REPORTS

HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

The directors' report for the year ended December 31st, 1918, for presentation to the shareholders on February 15th, states:—

After paying running expenses, salaries, premium of insurance, loss in exchange of subsidiary silver (\$24,781.46), repairs and all other charges, and after transferring \$50,000 from the equalization of dividend fund, there remains, including \$16,462.87 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$146,583.05 at credit of Profit and Loss account.

The directors recommend that a dividend for the year of one dollar per share, of \$80,000 be paid to shareholders, \$40,000 to be applied to writing down book values of steamers and wharves, leaving a balance of \$28,583.05 to be carried forward to new account.

The Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan and the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton resigned their seats on the Board on leaving the Colony and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Mr. W. V. Adamson were nominated by the directors to fill the vacancies, subject to the confirmation of the shareholders at this meeting. Mr. W. Adamson resigned his seat at the end of the year.

In accordance with the Articles of Association the Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. H. W. Looker retire from the Board by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., and Mr. A. H. Lowe, F.C.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election as auditors for 1919.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

The directors' report for presentation to the shareholders on February 7th states:—

The profit on working for the year ended December 31st, 1918, was \$699,048.24, as compared with \$873,144.63 in 1917.

The net profit for the year (after deducting directors' and auditors' fees, contributing \$5,000 to War Charities, and paying for repairs) is \$880,985.78. The amount brought forward from last year is \$275,183.20, making a total of \$1,156,168.98 available for appropriation. The directors recommend the following:—

To pay a dividend of \$8 per share	\$ 380,000.00
To pay bonus of \$4 per share	240,000.00
To write off launches	5,000.00
To write off lighters	25,000.00
To write off machinery and plant	12,125.00
To write off Kowloon wharves	50,000.00
To write off West Point Wharf	500.00
To write off railways and rolling stock	23,000.00
To transfer to Reserve Fund	400,000.00
To carry forward to new account	40,523.98
	\$1,156,168.98

During the year Mr. A. H. Compton retired from the Board of Directors and his place was taken by Hon. Mr. E. Shellim. Mr. E. Shellim resigned later and his place was taken by Mr. A. H. Compton.

Messrs. A. O. Lang and E. V. D. Parr retired according to the Articles of Association and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. F. Maitland and H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

SPORTS

BILLIARDS.

GARRISON BILLIARD CHALLENGE CUP.

This competition was continued on Tuesday night, when the 88th Company increased their lead from 84 points to 141. There were no very high breaks, the best being 21 (twice) by Martin. Scores:—

R.G.A.	R.E.
Gr. Donnelly	300 Cpl. Townsend
Sgt. Davis	300 S. White
C.Q.M.S. Barker	200 C.Q.M.S. Martin
Total	600
Total	543

OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The draw for the first round of the Open Billiard Championship of the Colony, held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, is given below. The opening match is between Messrs. C. W. Hart and A. G. Pitt—will be played on Friday, February 7th. No matches will be played on Saturdays.

P. A. Yvanovich, Sgt. Goodman, M.R., and Capt. E. B. Green—byes.
R. W. Beane v. J. G. P. Foulds—February 10th.
S. M. Tatton, R.G.A. v. Pokie P. Wong—February 11th.
K. K. Leung v. Sgt. Pitt, H.K.P.—February 12th.
C.S.M. Pragnell, R.G.A. v. K. Higa—February 13th.
F. W. Black v. C.S.M. Youngman, R.G.A.—February 14th.
C.Q.M.S. Baker, R.G.A. v. W. R. Neighbour—February 17th.
C. W. Hart v. A. G. Pitt—February 17th.
W. E. Crocker v. S. Gray—February 18th.
Sgt. Drummond, R.G.A. v. Sgt. Davis, R.A.—February 19th.
Tai Ming Tak v. S. P. Law—February 20th.
J. Parkes, E. Guimaraes, and Sgt. Haskings, R.G.A.—byes.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITY v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the University in the above League match to be played on Saturday, on the ground of the former:—A. H. Rahman (Capt.), R. A. Ponsbury, F. A. Redmond, J. D. K. Smith, W. O'Brien, K. B. Lim, D. K. Samy, M. P. Chon, T. L. Clegh, R. A. B. Basto, and G. E. Marley.

THE SWATOW FIRE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, January 25th.

Swatow is manifestly in desperate need of a sound body of men who know how to control matters affecting the commonweal and how "to take time by the forelock." Given this desideratum, one can see how much of the deplorable loss caused by the recent disastrous fire might have been averted. An irresponsible uncontrolled company of gamblers might have been hooted out of their premises before the small hours of morning set in. It is now accepted that the fire originated with the gamblers. In a very short time it was beyond control. The sight of the flames, from a few miles' distance, was most impressive.

Very valuable property was destroyed. The number of shops and dwellings demolished is estimated roughly at about two hundred. Fortunately, there was no loss of life, although there were many families including old and young who lived there and barely escaped with their lives. Fortunately their friends came to their relief, a common and pleasant feature of Chinese life. The loss in money is estimated at about three million dollars. As many as forty of the more valuable properties were insured, and, I gather, with trustworthy companies.

What added largely to the extent of the fire was the fact that there was no adequate supply of water available. There is a mighty river not many hundreds of yards away, but the water was not at hand at the crucial time. Some buildings had a miraculous escape. For instance, a Baptist Chapel, near which the flames fared, was saved like a Daniel in a lions' den.

No doubt the people will now flock to insurance companies instead of organizing proper precautions against such a disaster by getting an adequate supply of water in the streets and proper fire appliances to make use of it. Swatow streets are narrow and the buildings are lofty. There is no public authority to direct the manner in which these buildings shall be re-erected, so that each owner will probably follow the same plan as before.

ECHO OF A CANTON ARMED ROBBERY.

CLAIM TO A PAWN TICKET.

The application of a Chinese lady for the redemption of jewellery, consisting of two pairs of gold bracelets, three gold rings and a pair of gold earrings, in pawn, was granted by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The applicant identified the jewellery as her property, and stated that she pawned it for \$80 and went to Canton. An armed robbery took place in the house which she was visiting, and among the articles stolen by the thieves was her pawn-ticket.

The pawn-broker, with whom the articles of jewellery had been deposited, gave corroborative evidence.

THEFT ON A STEAMER.

Ignorance and lack of intent to commit robbery were the excuses offered by a Chinese who was brought up before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a basket, containing clothes, on board the s.s. *Huang Shan*.

It appeared that the defendant boarded the ship on the pretext of visiting a friend and, seeing the basket, took it. A previous conviction against him for a similar offence was proved, and the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THE CASE AGAINST TWO POLICE RESERVISTS.

The case against the Eurasians, José Portaria and Henrique d' Aquino, and a Chinese named Chow Kan, who stand charged with having feloniously and with threats demanded the sum of \$50 from a Chinese woman, named Lai Lee, on December 31st, 1918, was mentioned again, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy. The hearing was fixed for this afternoon.

HONGKONG'S ATTRACTIONS TO CRIMINALS.

A Chinese, who had been banished in December, 1910, for a period of ten years, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with having returned to the Colony. The accused pleaded that he was only passing through Hongkong. He was given six months' hard labour.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF SHOES

AT HALF PRICE

STOCK TAKING SALE

FROM THURSDAY,

JANUARY 30th

TO

SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY 8th.

THE WHOLE STOCK GREATLY REDUCED.

THIS MUST BE CLEARED TO MAKE ROOM

FOR LARGE SPRING STOCKS.

ARRIVING SHORTLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

January 30th, 31st, February 1st and 2nd,

9.15 p.m. Performance.

AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 23.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

4th Epoch.

SINBAD THE SAILOR.

THE BUSY BELL BOY.

MANILA STRING BAND will be in attendance on Saturday, February 1st, at 9.15 p.m.

Matinees

every

Wednesday and Thursday, 5.15 p.m.

Saturday, 2.15 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sunday, 6 p.m.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Marlate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VŒUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

JUST UNPACKED

IN MANY SMART STYLES.

BLACK AND BROWN

BOOTS AND SHOE

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
HOUSE AT THE PEAK.

No. 8, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, 6 Rooms, with Furniture. Possession 1st May.
Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY [266]

TO LET.

HALF HOUSE. Large Room just beyond Hing Yee Point. Quiet locality—English family. Rent \$40—Including Taxes.
Apply—
Box No. 297, Office
Care of "Daily Press" [287]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, and MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, All Departments will be CLOSED.
Urgent Prescriptions will be dispensed as usual.
A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong, January 30th, 1919. [285]

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, for the following purposes:—
(a) To receive the report of the Committee and statement of accounts for the past year.
(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
(c) To consider the manner in which next St. George's Day shall be celebrated.
(d) To transact any other business of which notice has been given.
All members are requested to attend.
E. A. WELLS,
Hon. Secretary. [269]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "HYSON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 23rd January.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th February will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd February, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [270]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on 29th January, 1 from BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [1]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on the 1st and 2nd FEBRUARY, 1919.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [261]

FOR SALE.

4 Ton Yacht "EVADNE"
Apply to—
G. G. WOOD,
Messrs. LAM & CHANG, [263]

INTIMATIONS

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), JANUARY 30th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of accounts to 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to 30th January, 1919, both days inclusive.
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [225]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Building on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1919 at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, January 29th, to TUESDAY, February 4th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON BOOPER,
Secretary,
To THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [283]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARVIS, WATSON & CO., LTD., on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th, to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [249]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27th to FEBRUARY 11th, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 18th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [163]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Peider Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the Subjunct Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 62 the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'.
The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of the Directors from 4 to 5.
Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated the 24th day of January, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager. [254]

NOTICE.

IF you want a reliable WATCH
Call at JAMES STEER,
Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller,
9, Yee House Street,
Telephone No. 2877. [135]

INTIMATIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned, of a Shanghai and Swatow Firm, will sell by Public Auction at his premises, Old Post Office Buildings, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY (THURSDAY), JAN. 30th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF FILE LACES AND DRAWN THREAD WORKS
Etc., Etc.
Comprising:—
File Laces, Lace Collars, Table Covers, Bed Spreads, Grass Linen, and Irish Linen with cut-work embroidery, Cambrics, Silk embroidery articles and many other kinds of Fancy Goods for Ladies.
Catalogue will be issued.
On View from 28th January, from 2 p.m. Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [156]

WISEMAN'S DINNER DANCE

FRIDAY, January 31st.

DINNER... \$1.00

DANCE... \$1.00

Tables may be booked.

FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407. [108]

ANOTHER PLAN FOR "HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Undersigned are now dividing a portion of Cox's Hill, Kowloon, into small lots, of about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet each.

A desirable spot for a Home, one of the PINEST SITES IN KOWLOON.
Persons desirous of acquiring ground there, Please Apply to—
J. M. AL. [253]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERESS. [1]

TO LET

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD. [123]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wongsatong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [24]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandre Buildings. [6]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 18,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
248, Des Voeux Road Central. [140]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

5 ROOMED HOUSE and BUNGALOW.
Apply—
LINDHEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandre Buildings. [200]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

No. 8, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
H. E. FOLLOK,
Princes Buildings. [116]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

EXTRACT OF MALT

AND

COD LIVER OIL.

A CONCENTRATED NUTRITIVE

AND

DIGESTIVE AGENT.

Easy to Digest.

Pleasant to take

In bottles \$1.50 and \$2.50

each.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

[13]

MARRIAGE

HAYWARD—CLANCY.—At St. George's Church, Ramsgate, on November 30th, 1918, by the Rev. E. L. A. Herriot, ALGERA WILLIAM, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hayward, of the China Inland Mission, to BARBARA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Clancy of Ramsgate.

DEATH.

FARRELL.—Suddenly at the French Hospital, on 28th January, 1919, CATHERINE WALKER, aged 43 years, beloved wife of P. T. Farrell, 2, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay. Funeral will pass the Monument to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. [285]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 30TH, 1919.

LOCAL EDUCATION

During the last few weeks a number of speeches have been delivered in connection with the annual prize distributions at the various schools of the Colony, and there have also been discussions in other places concerning education. Not long ago the Chinese members of the Legislative Council complained that the teaching of English was less satisfactory than in previous decades. Now that the schemes for re-construction are going forward and the heavy contributions which this Colony has made towards the cost of the war will cease, leaving more money available for local developments, we may expect that the Government will turn its attention in a practical manner to the improvement of education. Indeed, in a recent speech at the prize distribution at a local girls' school, it was definitely stated that the Government would allocate a large site to a modern centre of instruction for girls, and there was a hint that considerable financial support would also be forthcoming. We suggest that the whole problem of local education might well be referred to a Commission, composed in a similar manner to that which is to inquire into the emoluments of Government servants.

If we consider in detail our local system for training the young we become conscious of serious defects in it. We should like to see greater opportunities for the youth of this Colony to learn how to earn a livelihood. That brings us at once to the problem of technical education, which, apparently, is only considered seriously by the University authorities. As we understand it, there are now admirable arrangements for training the "Captains of Industry" at the University, but there is practically no facility for training the non-commissioned officers. We do not consider that the local Technical Institute meets the need, and we think that it is time that there should be some co-operation with the local University in providing evening instruction for those who cannot afford to attend day classes. We do not suggest that these evening students should be eligible for a degree, but there is no reason why they should not be given certificates as in the technical schools in Gt. Britain. If it is not practicable to use the workshops at the University for training purposes, then some new institute should be erected, perhaps at Kowloon, with workshops and other facilities. We believe the late Sir Kai Ho Kai made efforts in this direction, but was discouraged by the attitude of the local Government. His scheme may have required amendment in detail but it was sound in general principle, if the object, as we were informed at the time, was to train artisans and skilled workmen for industrial purposes. Anyone who has had experience with the Chinese workman knows that he is quick to learn new processes, but he has very little opportunity. Owners of motor-cars realise that the demand for skilled mechanics is greater than the supply. That is only one small class; there is a need, also, for many other skilled workers if local industries are to be developed.
In connection with the general problem of training in the schools, we admit the special claims of the Church and other philanthropic bodies by reason of their endowments and past efforts. We agree that the Government should assist all laudable endeavours to improve education; and that private enterprise can secure enthusiasm which the Government services seem almost unable to inspire. There must, however, be no dogmatism in the schools maintained out of public funds. If the Church is to receive assistance from the Government it must be broad-minded enough to widen the curricula of its schools. We agree with everything that has been said about making this Colony a light-house with foundations of solid rock. We think that the Government's grants should be increased, and we suggest that it is time for Queen's College to be removed to a less crowded position. Particularly do we desire to emphasise the need for a good school at West Point and a proper boarding-school for higher class boys. Nor is there any reason why there should not be a big boarding school, also, for girls. The Government has been benevolent in these matters in the past, but grants which were satisfactory five or six years ago are now inadequate. We hope, therefore, to see the subject thoroughly investigated by a Committee, as we have suggested, composed largely of practical business men. The academic type of mind may be fettered with the traditions of the past, and, in any case, the teachers and the Director of Education, could be called upon to supply all the evidence in their possession. We are entering into a new world, and must be prepared for the great extensions which lie before this Colony.

Dr. J. T. C. Johnson, the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Hongkong, left the Colony yesterday on long leave.
The annual general meeting of St. George's Society will be held in the City Hall on Friday, February 7th, at 5.30 p.m.
One case (one death) of small-pox, one case of diphtheria, and one case of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.
The Royal Naval Quadrille Club held a most enjoyable dance at the Naval Canton on Tuesday night. These weekly functions are becoming increasingly popular.
We are informed by Bishop Pozzoni that, Friday being the Chinese New Year eve, he has dispensed all Catholics within his Vicariate from abstinence on that day commencing at noon.

It has now been estimated that Messrs. Dies Bros. suffered loss amounting to over \$4,000 from the burglary of their premises last Sunday night.

It is stated that all steamers under the Hongkong Government Requisition Scheme—but not those Hongkong steamers requisitioned under the Home Government scheme—will be released within the next fortnight.

The prodilection of a Chinese for a roll of shirting cloth, valued at \$8, which he attempted to steal from a shop in Wellington Street, led to the discovery that he was a returned banished. He was sentenced by Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistracy, yesterday, to three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

The Japanese Government is credited with the intention of undertaking new harbour improvement works at Kobe and Moji in order to meet the exigencies of foreign and domestic trade after the war (says the *Japan Chronicle*). Particulars of the projected undertakings are not yet known, but it is reported that the cost will amount to about \$20,000,000.

The death took place on Tuesday night, at the French Hospital, of Mrs. Catharine Farrell, wife of Mr. Peter T. Farrell of the Taikeo Dockyard. The deceased lady appeared to be in the best of health till the morning before her death, when she suddenly collapsed and was taken to Hospital. She succumbed to cerebral hemorrhage. The funeral takes place this evening.

With reference to our report of the annual meeting of the shareholders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral, we are requested to point out that the collection on Christmas Day was for the Diocesan Schools, and not for a War Memorial. The collection for a War Memorial (to be erected within the Cathedral or on its compound) were made on November 13th and on the Sunday after Christmas ("Commemoration Day"), and amounted to \$2,125.57.

An armed robbery occurred in Irving Street on January 29th, a Chinese pawnbroker being victimised. Hong On, assistant accountant, stated that at about 3 p.m. he was about to close the doors of the establishment, several men, some armed with revolvers and others with knives, rushed in, and, levelling their revolvers at the foks, gagged and drove them into the kitchen, and stole \$200 in cash and jewellery to the value of \$105. The thieves have not been caught yet.

Sec. Lieut. H. F. Birchall, formerly Assistant Engineer of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. "During the recent operations (in France) this officer has rendered exceptional service. Sparing no effort to press his balloon forward, he was twice compelled to parachute. On August 27th his balloon was hit by shell fire; nose-diving from about 6,000 ft. he, with great presence of mind, tried to save his balloon by ripping. Although half-stunned by the fall, he at once reascended in a fresh balloon. A fine example of determination and devotion to duty."

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council will be held to-day at 12.30 p.m. in the Council Chamber.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak has given notice of his intention to ask the following questions:—

- (1) What steps has the Government taken and what further steps does the Government propose to take to obtain the prompt release from military service of men sent to India under the "General Military Service Ordinance, 1918"?
- (2) Will the Government arrange for a supply of pneumatic-tyred modern rickshaws for the Colony and state the maximum price in fares it is prepared to allow for a minimum distance?
- (3) What steps have been taken to carry out the wishes of the Unofficial Members expressed during the "Budget Debate" on the 17th October last to improve the general condition of the Sai Ying Pun School?
- (4) What steps have been taken by the Government to revise the Civil Service salaries and conditions of service?
- (5) Is it not a fact that for some time past, owing to the illness of the "P.C.M.O.", there has been no practising resident Physician or Surgeon at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, and that patients are entirely dependent upon daily visits from another medical officer of the Government, and will the Government state what other duties this Medical Officer has to perform?
- (6) Will the Government state whether there is at present any system for searching passengers and passengers' luggage entering the Colony, whether by boat or train, for arms and ammunition? If not, in view of the numerous outrages and armed thefts which have occurred in this Colony recently, will they take immediate steps to provide for such a search?

SERIOUS LABOUR STRIKE IN GLASGOW.

AMERICAN ARMY TO BE DEMOBILISED.

THE FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

LATEST CABLES.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

LONDON, January 27th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated January 27th, states that the Government has invited five prominent Trade Unionists, namely, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. T. Bowerman, Mr. Bunting and Mr. Shuck, to come to Paris and consider the proposals on matters affecting conditions of employment from an international aspect.

Consultations between the above and the British representatives on the Commission on International Labour Regulation will take place to-day and to-morrow, and the results of the deliberations will be laid before the Commission.

The delegates met this morning when there was general agreement regarding the main lines to be pursued.

Domestic Labour representatives will be included in the meeting to-morrow.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE (CONSULTED)

LONDON, January 27th.

A communiqué from Paris states that the representatives of the five great Powers this morning defined the programme of work and the constitution of the new Committee for economic and financial questions, also questions of private and maritime law.

During the afternoon they continued to exchange views on the former German Colonies in the Pacific and the Far East. The representatives of the Dominions and China were heard.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

LONDON, January 28th.

The Times' Correspondent in Paris, telegraphing on January 27th, stated that the British Dominions' delegates were warned that their presence might be required during the discussion in regard to the German Colonies, but the morning passed without their receiving an invitation to the proceedings.

The morning was occupied by the discussion of Eastern and European questions.

The Powers, in the afternoon, discussed the fate of the German colonies. The Chinese Foreign Minister attended.

The general question of the German Colonies in Africa has progressed greatly towards an agreement. It is clear that there will be no great cause for difference of opinion here.

The unconditional right of South Africa to remain in possession of German South-West Africa is admitted.

German East Africa will probably be handed over to Great Britain as a mandator of the League of Nations.

APPOINTMENT OF MISSIONS.

LONDON, January 27th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated January 27th, states that representatives of the Powers with special interests, under the presidency of M. Cambon, have appointed the following members of Missions, in accordance with the decisions of the plenary session on January 26th.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' MISSION.

Belgium, M. Huysmans; Brazil, Senhor Pascoa; China, Dr. Wellington Koo; Serbia, M. Vranitch; Portugal, Senhor Reis.

RESPONSIBILITY OF AUTHORS OF THE WAR MISSION.

Serbia, M. Yovanovitch; Roumania, M. Rosental; Greece, M. Politis.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON LABOUR MISSION.

Belgium, M. Vandervelde and M. Mahaim; China, M. Bustamante; Czechoslovak Republic, M. Jenes.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF PORTS, WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS' MISSION.

China, Mr. C. T. Wang; Greece, M. Coromilas; Serbia, M. Trumbitch; Uruguay, M. Blanco.

BRITISH EMPIRE DELEGATION.

LONDON, January 27th.

A communiqué from Paris, dated January 27th, states that the British Empire Delegation met last evening in the Villa Majestic, when the following were present:—

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Barnes, Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Foster, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts, Mr. W. F. Massey, Sir George Ward, Mr. Lloyd, Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha and Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND.

PEACE CONFERENCE COMMISSION.

PARIS, January 27th.

At to-day's meeting of the representatives of the five great Powers, M. Pichon submitted the drafts of instructions to be given to the proposed Commission for Poland.

TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

FINAL GERMAN ELECTION FIGURES.

BERLIN, January 27th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated January 27th, states that the following are the final amended results of the elections for the German National Assembly:—Social Democrats, 103; the Centre Party, 91; the National Liberals, 22; the Independents, 22; and the other Parties, 8.

YET ANOTHER REPUBLIC.

AMSTERDAM, January 26th.

A Congress of Delegates from Dusseldorf, Leipzig, Essen, Celle, Hanover, Hamburg, Hildesheim, Oldenburg, Cuxhaven and Bremen was held at Brunswick. It was resolved to form a north-west German Federal Republic, controlled by Soviets. The speakers declared that the Federation would separate from the rest of Germany unless the Government of the latter was based on Soviets.

GREATER BERLIN ELECTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

A telegram from Berlin, dated January 28th, states that the elections in greater Berlin for the Prussian National Assembly passed off quietly; a fewer voted than in the previous Sunday's elections.

EARLIER CABLES.

PREPARATIONS FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETING.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

The National Theatre of Weimar is being prepared for the meeting of the National Assembly. Besides the installation of telegraph apparatus and telephones, there will be special wireless communication with Berlin, while many buildings will be requisitioned, including the Grand Duke's castle, except the private rooms.

The garrison is being heavily increased.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN DEMOBILISATION.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY GENERAL MARCH.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.

General March stated that shipping arrangements had been concluded, by which 200,000 Americans could return monthly.

President Wilson would decide on the size of the American Army of occupation, but America's suggested contribution was ten divisions.

General March favoured a standing army of 600,000. It is not expected that it will ever be reduced below this figure.

BELIEVING DISTRESS IN AUSTRIA.

BRITAIN SUPPLIES FOOD.

VIENNA, January 25th.

The second trainload of food from the British army in Italy left Vienna for free distribution among the poor of Vienna. Arrangements have been completed with Italy for regular consignments of food to Vienna.

IRELAND.

UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN MUST BE MAINTAINED.

LONDON, January 28th.

As a result of the breach in the ranks of the Irish Unionists, an alliance with the new Anti-Partition League has been formed. Lord Midleton, the Chairman, said they were determined to maintain the union of Great Britain and Ireland. Sixty prominent Southern Irish Unionists joined the League.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN GLASGOW.

LONDON, January 28th.

A disquieting feature of the Clyde strike yesterday was the stoppage of the flour mills.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades' Union Congress telegraphed to the Minister for Labour, urging him to visit Glasgow in view of the critical situation.

The strikers, who have proclaimed their intention to pay no rents, are confident of the spread of the movement. The leaders asserted that 40,000 were out yesterday evening.

THE SPREAD OF DISCONTENT.

LONDON, January 28th.

The threatened general strike in Scotland for a 40-hour week opened on the Clyde yesterday, when 20,000 shipyard workers came out, but the stoppage is in no way general.

The municipal employees are abstaining from striking, and the bakers are postponing their decision, pending further negotiations.

Five thousand engineers came out in Edinburgh and Leith, but the Rosyth Dockyard disappointed the strikers, the men deciding to secure a 40-hour week by constitutional means.

The strike in the Fifeshire collieries is collapsing.

Twelve thousand ship repairers and dockers struck in London, and 4,000 in Manchester.

The situation at Belfast is very serious. The factories are idle owing to the lack of electricity and gas. The number out yesterday amounted to 40,000, including the bakers, while the grave-diggers struck in sympathy with the demand for a 44-hour week.

Most of the strikes have not been authorised by the Unions.

THE ARMISTICE.

FOCH'S INFLEXIBLE ATTITUDE.

AMSTERDAM, January 27th.

An official message from Berlin announces that General von Winterfeldt's resignation of the chairmanship of the German Section of the Armistice Commission was due to Marshal Foch's decision to occupy the Strasbourg fortress sector on January 29th.

[A prolongation of the Armistice Treaty asked for by Germany, was signed on January 16th, and a telegram from Berlin, dated January 17th, stated:—The renewed Armistice provides that Germany will deliver 68,000 agricultural machines of various kinds, by February 17th, and the punishment is demanded of those guilty of illegal treatment to prisoners of war in Germany. As a guarantee, the Entente reserves the right of occupying a sector of the fortress of Strasbourg, formed by the fortifications on the right of the Rhine with a strip of territory between 5 and 10 kilometres fronting the fortifications.]

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

THREE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, January 27th.

The Press Bureau announces that the following appointments have been made: Earl Lytton, Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., Secretary to the Food Ministry; and Major Waldorf Astor, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ALLIED TROOPS EVACUATE SHENKURSK.

LONDON, January 27th.

A British North-Russia official communiqué states:—

The Bolsheviks continued to exert pressure on the Shenkursk front where considerable forces attacked on January 22nd and 23rd.

After three days' bombardment, our forces, consisting principally of Americans and Russians, withdrew to the Shenkursk defences to avoid being out-flanked by superior numbers.

Later, we evacuated the town and its defences taking up a shorter line towards the north.

SITUATION SATISFACTORY.

WASHINGTON, January 27th.

General March has published an official despatch similar to the British North-Russia official communiqué, already cabled.

General March adds that subsequent attacks on the new American positions were repulsed.

The Inter-Allied Commander has sufficient reinforcements to handle the situation.

BRITISH TROOPS AT BRUSSELS.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

BRUSSELS, January 26th.

Brussels saw a great British military display for the first time when the Third Corps marched past, the King of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales to-day.

The snowy weather did not prevent huge and enthusiastic crowds cheering the troops, whose magnificent bearing excited the wildest admiration.

An infantry battalion, the Life Guards, gunners and Scotch Regiments, headed by pipers, were particularly cheered.

DISTRESS IN INDIA.

CROPS RUINED THROUGH DROUGHT.

LONDON, January 27th.

A Delhi message says that the high prices of foodstuffs are inflicting grave hardships on the poorer classes.

The agricultural position in Northern India has grown worse in consequence of the absence of winter rains.

Among the measures taken to ameliorate the situation are the prohibition of the exportation of Indian grain, the favourable acquisition of most of the Burma rice crops and the importation of Australian wheat.

The facilitation of inter-provincial transportation of food stuffs from the better-stocked areas is probable, but nothing has apparently yet been settled regarding the suggested importation of South African maize.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, January 29th.

The silver market is steady.

THE SKLAREVSKI-SYKORA CONCERT.

The reputation which had preceded M. Sklarevski and M. Bagumil Sykora to Hongkong was not belied at the Theatre Royal last night, when this talented pair of artists charmed a critical audience with their musical recital. M. Sklarevski and M. Sklarevski gave no less than 19 concerts in Shanghai, where they were present at the theatre last evening with a programme that not more than two concerts have been arranged for Hongkong.

M. Sklarevski, a pianist, has been compared with Paderewski and the comparison is by no means out of place. His technique is extraordinary. He has an exquisite touch, and a perfect mastery of light and shade. Last night he played selections from Chopin, Glinka, Rubinstein, Liszt and Glazunov, and many items were most pleasing. Those who confess to knowing little or nothing of music and its derivative pleasures simply in listening to harmonious sounds were probably no less delighted than those in whom the critical faculty is highly developed. They must have recognised, at any rate, the hand of the virtuoso.

M. Bagumil Sykora had been called the "Gypsy" of the cello. He achieved a wonderful success in New York and has been acclaimed as a cellist of unusual attainments in other large centres. Certainly no player of his calibre has been in Hongkong previously and naturally the audience last evening was enthusiastic. It could not be otherwise. Owing to the number of encores the concert was not concluded until midnight. The second and final concert which M. Sklarevski and M. Sykora will give here is announced for February 1st. These who were present at the first will in all probability go to the second, others would certainly be well advised not to miss the rare musical treat which is

THE UNION CHURCH.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SEAT-HOLDERS.

PRESENTATION TO THE PASTOR.

The annual meeting of the seat-holders of the Union Church, Kennedy Road, was held last night in the hall adjoining the Church. Opportunity was also taken to make a presentation to the Pastor, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, to mark the twenty-five years which have passed since his ordination to the Ministry. Mr. G. M. Shaw presided and Mr. E. B. Cubey acted as Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts said: The financial results are, you will agree, quite good, and I think we have every reason to feel satisfied with the way in which the Revenue of the Church has been maintained. The balance at debit of the previous year's general working account has, during the last year, been reduced by about one-third. For 1917 we had what in the history of the Church's accounts was a record year as regard general income, and this past year the weekly offerings for Church purposes were only about \$100 less. If we take however, all the Sunday collections (which include special collections as well) for this year under review and last year we find on comparison that some \$1,400 more were contributed in 1918 than in 1917. Pew Rents, also, are over \$1,000 above last year's figure. With regard to the Pastorate Reserve Fund revived during the past year, this has been another contribution from the seat-holders which it is very gratifying to put on record. The establishing of such a fund makes our financial position very much healthier, and we can look forward now, I think, to the charges which this fund is intended to provide for, with a certain amount of equanimity.

Many friends are this year going on leave and although we cannot, at all, forecast what the result of this will be, we can only trust that revenue will not suffer in consequence. With regard to those going away for good, if I might be allowed to drop a little hint to any of these friends I might say that a very permanent memorial of their sojourn here in Hongkong and their connection with Union Church might take the form of a new pulpit and I am sure that the new committee will be very glad to receive such a gift as that.

Mr. J. Macdonald seconded and the report and statement of accounts were unanimously adopted.

Mr. T. O'Leary proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring committee of management for services rendered in the past year. This was seconded by Mr. McNeillie and carried with acclamation.

Mr. A. McKenzie then said that in the absence of Major Macdonald he had been entrusted to discharge a very pleasant duty and felt highly honoured. He supposed that all had known for some time that their beloved Pastor, Mr. Macdonald, was attaining the semi-jubilee of his ministry. At a recent meeting of the Committee of Management of the Church it was decided that it would be proper to mark the occasion by some tangible recognition of their appreciation.

Twenty-five years was quite a long patch in a man's life and it was a matter for hearty congratulation that Mr. Macdonald had been able to carry on to the stage he had reached. Mr. Macdonald remarked that it was a pleasure to him to convey the affectionate congratulations of the seat-holders of the Union Church to their worthy Pastor. The gifts he would ask Mr. Macdonald to accept were in no way a measure of their appreciation of him as a man and as a minister, nor were they in any way adequate to express their feelings towards him. They were simply mementos of an interesting occasion.

He promised Mr. Macdonald that if he remained with them until his proper jubilee was celebrated, they would mark that occasion also right gladly. The gifts comprised a silver tray and tea-set, with the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, by the seat-holders of Union Church, Hongkong, on the attainment of the semi-jubilee of his ordination, October, 1918." Continuing, the speaker expressed the hope that Mr. Macdonald would be long spared, and blessed with health and strength to carry on his good work amongst them. He had brought with him a matured mind and settled convictions, and they were reaping the full benefit. (Applause.)

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

Secretary:—Mr. E. B. Cubey. Treasurer:—Mr. C. O. Hickling.

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Ladies' Committee:—Messdames J. K. Macdonald, C. O. Hickling, A. Macdonald, J. Walker, G. L. McPherson, E. B. Cubey, J. M. Smyth, A. Stevenson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

H.K.D.C. FIELD DAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should like to make a few comments on the letters that have appeared in the H.K.D.C. Field Day.

The gentleman who signs "Imperial" might consider that the officers were away from Hongkong as long as the privates; they were subject to the same discomforts, the wind blew as coldly upon their delicate persons, and the grass upon which they reposed was just as damp as that upon which the privates rested.

He witnessed what was apparently heretofore unknown to him, viz.: the culmination of the musketry training for the year, which has to be done in accordance with regulations.

His letter makes no helpful suggestions. He does not tell us how the train journey might have been avoided in the absence of aeroplanes.

He does not say why the time occupied in reconnoitring the position was unnecessary, nor how he would have handled a battalion that was about to fire ball cartridge without a preliminary investigation.

I fancy he drew an unlucky number in the sweep for places in the distance judging, but it would be interesting to know how he would have arranged for five large units to get through in less time.

I should also like to know how he would have controlled the weather if he had been in charge, and why he signs "Imperial."

Your other correspondent chooses a happier *nom de plume*, and to "Fedup" I address the following remarks:

Residents in the Colony can appreciate at their true value the cheap sneers at the officers, N.C.O.s. and "super soldiers," but your paper travels far afield, and it is only fair to say that these are the men who for many years past have done what they considered their duty as "Volunteers," because they felt that some time this war was coming. Those left in the Colony are above the age required for active service at Home, but they have endeavoured to make themselves acquainted with the rudiments of military knowledge, giving up spare time while others were amusing themselves.

It is a great pity that conscription was necessary in this Colony, but the men who have to thank for it, and for the fact that we are not now on a voluntary basis, are the "Slackers" who refused to join up, even after war was declared, and who must have their golf though the Empire be threatened and their very existence be in jeopardy. Yours truly,

X.

Mr. E. J. Chapman in a letter to Mr. Cubey regretting that he was unable to be at the meeting, wrote:—"The Choir has asked me to express on their behalf, their high appreciation of Mr. Macdonald's services, and to wish him many more years of usefulness. I should like as organist, to join with the Choir in expressing this, and to say that the relations between the pulpit, choir and organ stool have always been most harmonious and happy. May I also add my feeling of high regard for Mr. Macdonald as a fearless, outspoken and courteous gentleman, added to which is a cultured style and mastery of English not always met with in a preacher. Any subject he touches is expressed with convincing clarity, and I must mention in this connection his treatment of the war and of the peculiar problems we meet with in the East. I feel that the Church and the Colony are the richer for having such a man in their midst, and I will be glad if you will allow me this opportunity of saying so."

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, in returning thanks mentioned that the occasion also marked his silver wedding. If he done anything at all, he said, it was through the unfailing loyalty and wisdom of his wife. He was very grateful to them all for their kindness. He had received, during the 25 years of his life as a pastor, great help from Christian fellow-workers both in Hongkong and elsewhere. His never-ceasing prayer was that they would together make progress through life so that their work here might be of increased service to their fellow-men. Mr. Macdonald reminded his hearers that the Church was 76 years old now, which was a long time, and he thought that they ought to mark the occasion in some way or the other. In conclusion he assured his friends that nothing but thieves would deprive him of their gifts, which he and his wife would always treasure. He hoped, however, that the thieves would be kind. (Laughter and applause.)

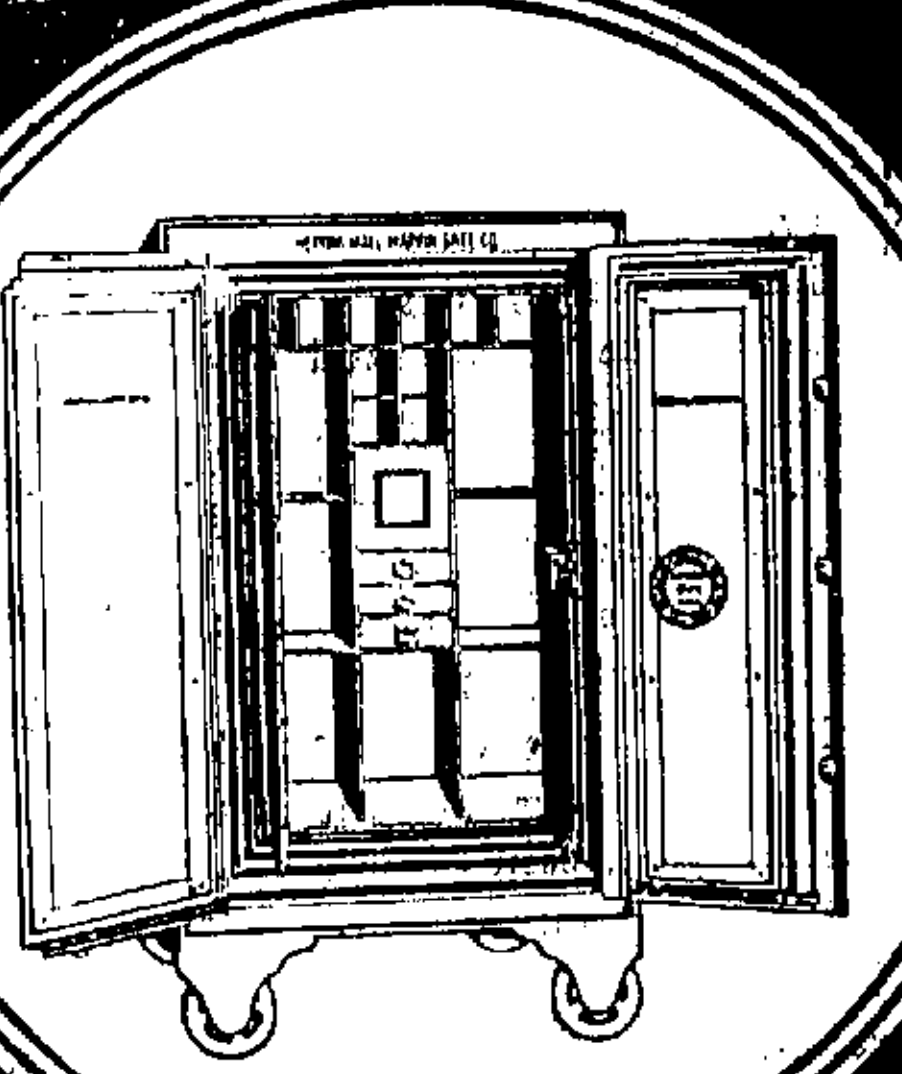
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**GREECE AND THE WAR.
LORD R. CECIL'S TRIBUTE.**

In honour of M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister in London, who is retiring, M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister of Greece, gave a dinner at the Carlton Hotel, on November 19th.

M. Venizelos, proposing the health of M. Gennadius, the Greek Minister, said the presence of the guests gave added weight to the tribute of honour which the Greek Government wished to pay M. Gennadius at the moment of the conclusion of his long career. He left the service after nearly half a century's public life, during which he had discharged the difficult and responsible duties of his high office with splendid ability and devoted patriotism. After the strenuous work of the past years, M. Gennadius deserved a thorough rest. He must tell them, however, how deeply affected the Greek Government were that, owing to the imperative requirements of the law, they were about to be deprived of the services of the doyen of their diplomatic body; and it was only just that at the moment of the conclusion of his career his country should honour him by conferring upon him the First Grand Cross of the new Order of George I, which distinction he had the honour to hand to him personally. Moreover, now that M. Gennadius returned to private life, the Government would be empowered by special law to bestow upon him the title of Hon. Minister. He was sure that, if necessary, M. Gennadius would not fail to place his experience at the disposal of his country.

M. Gennadius, in reply, stated that he entered the service when he was a young man, close upon half a century ago, in days of trial and distress for Greece. He left it at a time when Greece was rehabilitated in honour, when, thanks to M. Venizelos, her prospects were of the brightest, when the civilised world was aglow with joy. He rendered tribute above all to their English friends for their invaluable services to the cause of Greece, services, unselfish and unflinching, had been whole-hearted and unselfish. His successor would take up the work in the most propitious circumstances, and was well qualified for the post. He had known and admired his talents for many years. He ventured to ask his English friends to extend to M. Gennadius, his successor, the valuable support with which they had honoured his health of M. and Madame Gennadius.

"NO FAIR WEATHER FRIEND."

Lord Robert Cecil asked for an expression of gratitude and admiration for M. Venizelos. (Cheers.) There were very many outstanding names in this war, Lord Robert continued. Comparatively, we English were accused of being an insular people, and it was true, and there were comparatively few people outside our own country whom we, as a nation, revered and admired. Mr. Wilson was one, but he doubted whether even the name of Mr. Wilson was more generally revered and admired than that of M. Venizelos. (Lord cheer.)

He was no fair weather friend of this country. (Cheers.) From the outset of the war M. Venizelos never had the slightest hesitation on which side he would take his stand, and through the darkest days he remained a friend of the great cause for which Great Britain entered the war. He had ventured to ask M. Venizelos whether he had ever had any doubt as to the result of the war, and he was good enough to say that he never had the slightest doubt from the moment England drew her sword. (Cheers.)

That was a great tribute to this country, and he (Lord Robert) was glad to give it publicly. M. Venizelos represented all that was best in his country. (Hear, hear.) Between his country and ours (added the speaker) there has been from the very dawn of her friendship the greatest sympathy, and we have felt that not only her history, traditions, her great culture, her magnificent struggle have appealed to our sympathy, but, beyond that, there is much in the two peoples that is in common. We are both people who live by the sea; we are both nations whom their enemies call "nations of shopkeepers," but we have shown that shopkeepers can fight very well. (Cheers.)

And above all, we are both nations who worship freedom. (Cheers.) We stand for that great principle in our own Constitution. We believe that it is freedom which really sweetens human existence, and it is in the cause of freedom that we have both drawn our swords in this great struggle which has now happily come to so triumphant a conclusion. In all this great struggle no man has stood more wholeheartedly for the great cause, no man has achieved greater admiration from the world at large, and no man outside this country is more venerated and admired than M. Venizelos. (Cheers.)

M. Venizelos, replying, said it was true he never doubted what the issue of the great war would be. He had said at the beginning of the war to his King that was the fate of the war was sealed. They knew the tenacity of the great British nation when it undertook any task. In a spirit of humour he said to his King: "England will combine all the nations of the world against Germany, and I cannot see how—but I believe that England will make a new world to beat the Germans." He had had the faith, added M. Venizelos, to say to his people at the beginning of the war that, even if he knew, in entering into the conflict, they would be on the side which would be conquered, he would not hesitate one instant to join the future of his country with those of France and England, the great democracies of the West. (Cheers.) "I said in my ex-King," remarked the speaker, "I am certain that the future of our country would be better if my country was united with England and France than if she remains aloof." His policy was at the same time idealist and practical. M. Venizelos concluded by raising his glass to Lord Robert Cecil, whom he thanked for accepting his invitation.

**NEWSPAPER COMMENT.
VERDICT FOR DEFENDANTS.**

In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Darling, with a special jury, on November 20th, the hearing was resumed of a libel action brought by Mr. Alexis Marie de Beck, of Berkeley-square, late editor of the *National News*, against the *Evening Standard* and *St. James's Gazette*, the London Publishing Co., Ltd., and Messrs. E. Halton & Co., Ltd.

Plaintiff, who was born at Baja, a Slav district of Hungary, in 1864, became a naturalised British subject in 1898. Early in 1917 he started a Sunday paper called the *National News*, a Mr. Dringhorn, a naturalised Englishman of Dutch extraction, subsequently becoming associated with him in the venture. Plaintiff complained of articles which appeared in the *Evening Standard* on May 2nd and May 3rd last, and which he held reflected upon him in his professional capacity. Among the statements to which he took exception was the following:

"Making profession of sturdy nationalism, the Sunday paper to which we allude, financed by a man of foreign origin, with German business connections, and directed by a Hungarian naturalised in England, loses no opportunity of inserting matter calculated not only to discredit the British Government but to make bad blood between England and her Allies."

Mr. Pringle (instructed by Messrs. Simon, Haynes, and Ireland), appeared for plaintiff, and Sir E. Carson, K.C., Mr. Hawke, K.C., and Mr. Patrick Hastings (instructed by Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.) for defendants.

Sir E. Carson, addressing the jury for the defence, said that his clients exposed the *National News* and the gentlemen who were running it because they believed that by so doing they were doing a service to the public, and they did not withdraw one single line of what they had said. It really was extraordinary that in this country, in the fourth year of a great war, with the enemy at our gates, an attempt should be made to dictate the policy of this country by an alien enemy—naturalised, of course, and a Dutchman.

Mr. A. H. Mann, editor of the *Evening Standard*, said that at about the time the articles complained of were appearing plaintiff called upon him and said he had written to the Prime Minister twice but had received no reply. He added that had the interview been granted the attacks on the Government would not have taken place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pringle, witness said he had not seen Mr. de Beck before he called upon him. The paragraphs complained of were written by different members of his staff. Some he wrote himself, but they were all based on information obtained from various quarters.

Is not the main source of the information contained in your "Londoner's Diary," No. 10, Downing-street?—No, it is not.

Does not one of your contributors make a daily visit to the Prime Minister's secretary for the purposes of the "Londoner's Diary"?—He makes a variety of calls, including 10, Downing-street, to get information in his ordinary journalistic capacity.

Mr. Justice Darling: Is 10, Downing-street, a place where various people go to?—Many journalists call at 10, Downing-street, just as they call at the War Office, the Admiralty, and other public offices for the purpose of getting information.

Witness informed Mr. Pringle that no part of the information upon which the articles complained of were based was obtained from 10, Downing-street, or from any Government department, so far as Mr. de Beck was concerned. He did not tell Mr. de Beck that the articles were written because he was criticising the Prime Minister. Mr. de Beck suggested that the attacks upon him were inspired from Government quarters and appealed to him, "as one editor appealing to another," to refrain from attacking him.

Mr. de Beck tried to impress him with the fact that he mixed with a great many people, and had come to the opinion that the Government was not because of information brought to him by official people. He went on to say that certain prominent people had at times sought his advice. He mentioned that he knew Mr. Winston Churchill, and that as the result of that gentleman acting upon his advice on one occasion he was prevented from taking a course which might have been unfortunate.

Did you not tell plaintiff you were attacking him because he was a naturalised British subject?—No, I did not. We never took that view; we had no right to take that view. The view we took was that the public had a right to know who was behind this paper, which was posing as being "British of the British."

Do you say that the *National News* loses no opportunity of inserting matter calculated, not only to discredit the British Government, but to make bad blood between England and her Allies?—Over the period during which we were attacking the *National News* that is true. It began to attack the Government two Sundays before our articles appeared.

Witness said it was not true to say that the *Evening Standard* never disapproved of the policy of the Government, and with regard to the suggestion that the paper was in daily touch with the secretary of the Prime Minister as to its policy, declared: "It is most outrageous. The *Evening Standard* maintains absolute independence. It is not influenced by any official or Government Department whatever. We have criticised Government on many occasions—when the Prime Minister appointed Mr. Winston Churchill, and when he took back Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and in regard to many matters of policy."

Without leaving the box the jury found in favour of defendants, for whom judgment was accordingly given.

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TORTURE OF PRISONERS IN GERMAN MINES.

YEARS OF SLAVERY.

Yet another chapter is added to the long tale of German barbarities by the issue of a further report of Sir Robert Younger's Committee dealing with the treatment of British prisoners in the coal and salt mines of Germany. The Committee's recent account of the sufferings of our soldiers behind the enemy firing line is more than matched by this new record. Surely nothing could exceed the misery of the lot of these unhappy men, compelled to work underground on a starvation diet, and subjected to every form of cruelty and indignity which the means at hand permitted and the ingenuity of their captors could devise.

In the larger camps the prisoners had at least the opportunity of making complaints, but the isolated groups at the mines were absolutely at the mercy of their immediate guardians, from whose brutalities there was no escape and from whose fate there was no appeal. It was the worst and most dreaded fate provided by German frightfulness for prisoners of war, for what those condemned to it had to endure was, in the words of the report, "nothing less than a singularly cruel and dangerous form of slavery." It is not therefore, surprising to learn that British prisoners were sent to the mines as a matter of course. British birth was in itself a standing liability to punishment.

Whatever may have happened since, there is evidence that the conditions described continued right up to the cessation of hostilities. The report is dated November 2nd, and the Committee state that from the latest testimony "there is no sign of improvement whatever, and no intention on the part of the German authorities to correct the system which allows such places to exist. The disgrace is open and flagrant, and has been repeatedly denounced; the only possible improvement is that Berlin deliberately approves."

Below are the principal passages of the report. From far back it has never been doubtful which of the various regular tasks that might be assigned to a prisoner was in every respect the worst and most to be dreaded. The evil frame of the commandos organised for work in the coal and salt mines spread among the camps, and it has become notorious that the men on whom this particular lot has fallen have endured, in some cases for years, a singularly cruel and dangerous form of slavery.

Many and strong protests have been addressed to the German Government, as reports from one after another of the mining camps have reached this country. Every case of ill-treatment has formed the subject of investigation by the British Government, who have been able to use power to get the facts remedied, and we have reason to know that certain specific abuses have been lessened or removed in consequence here and there. But the following pages will show that the real trouble is inherent in the detestable system on which these camps are organised. It is a system which leaves each of them as an isolated group of prisoners, powerless to make themselves heard except by chance and at rare intervals, and it is a system which places them practically at the mercy of men who have a direct interest in working them excessively. In both respects the mining camps generally are still as they were three years ago.

It is a life of severe and even dangerous toil, though that is not the worst of it. Harder to bear is the desolate equality, the atmosphere of unrelieved harshness and ill-will, the hopelessness of redress against cruelty and injustice, from all of which there is no escape until some graver accident than usual, or some quite disabling illness, makes a man useless for further work in the mine. Such chances have once been through the experience of a mining camp, and ready to run any risk to avoid repeating it. How that prospect strikes them is measured by the fact that they have been willing to face trial for refusing to obey the order to return, fully knowing that the penalty might be death.

"WORKED TO DEATH."

There is no doubt that in fact, though not ostensibly, work in the mines is inflicted as a punishment, and that when the selection of prisoners for those commandos is made at the parent camp, the choice falls first on those who have incurred the displeasure of the commandant or his subordinates. A very formidable weapon is thus placed in quite irresponsible hands, and the manner in which it is used against the British is shown with deep (though unconscious) irony by one of them, who describes how he heard the German Staff at Soltau (June, 1917) threaten the French and Belgian prisoners with work in the salt mine at Ebnep, and adds "that the British are sent there in the ordinary course"—English birth being in itself a standing liability to punishment. And here is an extract from a letter dated May 10th, 1917, which comes from Hameln from a neighbouring salt mine, the writer being an English private soldier, lately sent there:—

"We have had nothing to eat, only swedes, since we left Hameln. . . . We have lost all ambition through lack of food. Do try and get us back, if only to drink. Two of our numbers have gone to hospital with broken arms, and the remainder are suffering with hot heads and bruises, the result of a flogging they got at the last place. Saturday last I fell in a faint, unable to work any longer, and the men in charge (a civilian) kicked and beat me back to my senses, and kept me down the mine for 16 hours after all my gang had gone up. If you could only see the boys here, they all look like dead men; they are all worked to death."

Convinced, as they might well be, that such work in such conditions ought not to be demanded of any prisoner, the men first tried to stand out against it. Before the end of 1916, however, treatment grew much more harsh. Prisoners who would not work below ground were not only punished by the mines, but

but were kicked and knocked about until they were forced to give in. There has been a constant repetition of such scenes, either on the arrival of a fresh party of prisoners or in consequence of some particular outrage or imposition. We give a description by a private of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a typical incident of this kind, which took place in January, 1917, at a salt mine near Sarstedt (parent camp, Hameln):—

"The thirteen prisoners refused to go down the mine the first day. By order of Blumer (a German private), given in the presence of the commandant, in the sentries started knocking us about the body with their fists and the butts of their rifles. They drove us to an underground cellar and kept us there for three days, and every morning came and knocked us about. The floor of the cellar was damp, and there was no light and no air, and we had to sleep on the damp floor. They gave us each a small piece of bread and some water every day. On the fourth day we were lined up in the mine yard and asked whether we would go down. We refused. Then the soldiers (nine in number) struck us with their rifles, and about twenty-five civilian workmen chased us till we were driven to the shaft more dead than alive; then we were pushed into the cage and sent down. Sentries stood over us and kicked us while we worked, and said we should not go up till the work was done. We were taken down about 7.30 or eight a.m., and brought up to the surface at eight p.m., and had no food all that time. For a week longer some of the British refused to work, but they got so knocked about and beaten that they gave in and went. The British prisoners continued to be brutally treated."

The nature of the work to which they are thus driven is roughly the same in all the mines, coal or salt, of which we have information—more than fifty in number. It consists in loading the stuff which has been dug from the seams (a rule on trucks or wagons, and removing them for transport to the surface. A tale of so many trucks has to be completed by each man in the course of the eight-hour (sometimes twelve-hour) shift; if he fails, he has to remain until the shift is finished. All accounts show that this task is a heavy one, even for men in full vigour; for weakened and emaciated prisoners, worn out (as one of them puts it) by being "harshly about" from morning to night, it is often an impossible one, and in such cases the double shift is also work of a miscellaneous kind at the pit-head, and in some mine yards this is even more to be dreaded. At the notorious Augusta Victoria coal mine, for instance, of which the parent camp is Münster 11., the work on the coke-ovens at the surface—sprinkling the coke with water, as it comes red-hot from the furnace, and shovelling it into trucks—is not less than a form of torment, and is habitually used as a further stage of punishment. It is thus described by one of the sufferers:

"The punishment was putting men to work on big coke-ovens, where they were nearly roasted by the heat. The men had to do shifts of from half an hour to an hour, unless they dropped out before, which they frequently did. The heat was intense, and I have seen men with their feet and faces scorched and blistered. The presence of the Englishmen working in this mine had been placed to work on these coke-ovens some time or other. The work was shifting thirty-two tons of coke in twelve hours; sometimes it was quite impossible to do this in the time, and the men simply had to work until it was done."

The prisoners in the mining camps are hired out by the German Government to private firms, a military guard, under a non-commissioned officer, being attached to each commando to maintain discipline. Special precautions are obviously necessary in these circumstances to ensure that the N.C.O. or "kommandoführer," is fully responsible to his military superior at the parent camp, and also that he has no immediate interest in over-working the men. Both these elements are concerned in the "kommandoführer" and his subordinates are openly bribed by the contracting firm to get as much work as possible out of the prisoners; and on the other hand the control of the prisoners is divided, at any rate in practice, between the military commandant and the civilian foreman who direct the work in the pit. These latter are actually armed with revolvers, and in some of the coal-mines they appear to take over, during the working day, the full powers of the military guard, which remains above ground.

Life in the hut or barrack, somewhere near the entrance to the mine, where the prisoners, often several hundreds of all nationalities, are crowded during their brief hours of leisure, is entirely controlled by the character and temper of the "kommandoführer." Many of these men must be recognised as deliberately cruel and violent; and, indeed, it is so rare to hear of a reasonable or considerate commandant that it may be the system itself is largely to blame. A typical case in that of Westerholt coal mine (parent camp, Friedrichsfeld), of which we have full information down to the summer of 1918. Here a violent, but not badly disposed, non-commissioned officer has been much dominated by his second in command, a very brutal and mischievous man, with a particular spite against the British prisoners. His name is phonetically recorded as "Wolkie," and he is responsible for the hideous fame which Westerholt has acquired among them. Under him floggings have been frequent, and severe lengths of rubber tubing being used for the purpose. Apart from the constant and more or less haphazard maltreatment to which the men were exposed, there were three recognised forms of punishment. There was first the general stopping of all parcels, correspondence, smoking, and amusements of any kind for a certain number of weeks. This happened several times probably in reprisal for attempts to escape; but in consequence of a strong protest from the British Government, directions were given that collective retaliation of this sort should cease.

There was also confinement to cells, and this was or might be a very cruel ordeal; for the cells were under the hot water pipes which fed the baths, and some of them were almost unbearably hot. If the guards had a special grudge against a man they would put him in the hottest cell, as a rule for a few hours, sometimes for a couple of days. Men so confined suffered terribly from the heat; as one of them expresses it, "twenty-four hours of this were enough to make anyone do anything." The lightest punishment was the usual "stillsand" in the open for two to eight hours.

Westerholt is very bad, but hardly exceptional. Here is an extract from an English soldier of a coal-pit at Lünen (parent camp, Münster 1), where he was at work till March, 1918:—

"The brutal treatment complained of was that sick men so long as they were able to stand were compelled by the sentries to continue working. Anyone who refused was beaten with rifles and bayonets until he began again, or if this failed he was forced to stand at attention in front of the sentry on the main gate until the shift had returned from work, a period of anything up to eight or ten hours. If they fainted or became too weak and still refused, they were put into a cell behind some big ovens, where the air was extremely bad and the heat fearful. Every time the sentries kept in this place for two or three days in this terrible heat until they agreed to work. During this time no food from parcels was allowed, the German food being the only kind, and the only way of quenching thirst was the allowance of two bottles of water. Every time food or water was brought in to them they were asked if they would agree to work. I myself experienced this cell for five days on end; and it was impossible to wear one's clothes in such heat. My offence had been that I had presented the complaints of bad treatment of the private of another commando to the camp authorities at my previous camp, and they had forwarded a report (to Lünen) with an order that I was to be given five days' arrest for telling lies. The punishment for attempted escape varies from seven to fourteen days in this cell."

It is not surprising that attempts to escape are frequent, in spite of the savage penalties which fall on the unsuccessful. The officially recognised punishment is simply fourteen days' cells but besides the fact that the cell may be such as is described above there are other methods of escape. One, practised in many of the salt mines, is to obtain that the fourteen days shall be worked off on Sunday only, with extra labour on week days, thus ensuring that the offender is deprived of any hour of respite for four weeks. But more commonly the "kommandoführer" takes the opportunity of wreaking a kind of personal revenge: for to permit an escape is, of course, the offence for which he stands openly condemned in the eyes of his superiors, and it may doubtless be a serious matter to him. He accordingly adds to the official arrest an informal thrashing and battering, administered by the sentries. 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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

S.S. "KALOMO" For LONDON, Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to RINE & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAIGON	"KWANGSE"	On 30th Jan. D'light.
WUHU	"PAKHUI"	On 30th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 30th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 30th Jan. Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"SHUNTEN"	On 30th Jan. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"SHUNTEN"	On 30th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 30th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 30th Jan. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHUNTEN"	On 30th Jan. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 24

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... [WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb. at 1 P.M.]

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake) Pier.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are

equipped with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April	15th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DUNERA	10th February.	25th February.
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai Only
DUNERA	3rd January, 1919.	SHANGHAI Only.
NOVARA	9th February	SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival, after which date they cannot be received. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Harbours, etc., apply to E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	IYO MARU ... 12,337 tons	Tues. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU ... 13,780 tons	SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KOSOKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	1st Feb.
YAMAGATA MARU	YAMAGATA MARU ... 12,500 tons	Fri. 14th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 tons	Mon. 17th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MASSACHUSETTS, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	SADO MARU ... 12,500 tons	Fri. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURB, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	Mon. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU ... 12,410 tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KIFUNEZAN MARU	Middle of Feb.
ALOUPEA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	SHINCHIKU MARU ... 7,000 tons	30th Jan.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

† FUSHIMI MARU ... Tues. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU ... Mon. 5th May, at 11 A.M.
§ Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 62 and 232

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TOYO MARU	20,000	31st Jan.
KOREA MARU	20,000	12th Feb.
PERVIA MARU	20,000	24th Feb. From Y'HAMA.
KOREA MARU	20,000	5th Mar.
PERVIA MARU	20,000	27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	22nd April. From Y'HAMA.
NIPPON MARU	20,000	29th April. From Y'HAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, ORUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANTO MARU	17,500	Mar. 21st
SEIYO MARU	17,500	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July, 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"PORTHOS" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOUBERT,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 10th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SUMATRA MARU" Monday 10th February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Tuesday, 4th February, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

"UNNAN MARU" Saturday, 1st February, Noon.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 25th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"TAITOKU MARU" Saturday, 8th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 30th January, 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKUBA MARU" Sunday, 2nd February, at 10 A.M.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 9th February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager,

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA"

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"

March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA"

Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. K. HITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Joe House Street, Tel. 1045.

Princes' Buildings.

45

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
Straits, Manila and U.S.A.	Chunyang	1st Feb.
JAPAN	Nikko Maru	1st Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
*Shanghai and *North China ...	Pak Woo	Thursday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Saigon	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong	Song Ma	Thursday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Dunera	Thursday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Burma and India	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
via Calcutta	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Suiyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Hoihow and *Haiphong	Suiyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Tourane and Quinhon	Chunyang	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

MACARONI, PASTES, STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutrients than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1235 & 9230.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 3388.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah"

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Feb. 28th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Mar. 28th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Apr. 23rd, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Togo Kien Kaisha and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

G. R. NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 19th	
On London—	3/12
Telegraphic Transfer	3/12
Bank Bill, on demand	3/12
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/12
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/12
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/12
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	3/12
On Paris—	48 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	48 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	48 1/2
On New York—	77 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	77 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	77 1/2
On Bombay—	nom.
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	nom.
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai—	nom.
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—	149
On Manila—	187
On Singapore—	187 1/2
On Batavia—	182 1/2
On Haiphong—	nom.
On Saigon—	nom.
On Bangkok—	nom.
On Rangoon—	nom.
On Borneo—	nom.
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	\$43.80
SILVER, per oz.	48 1/2

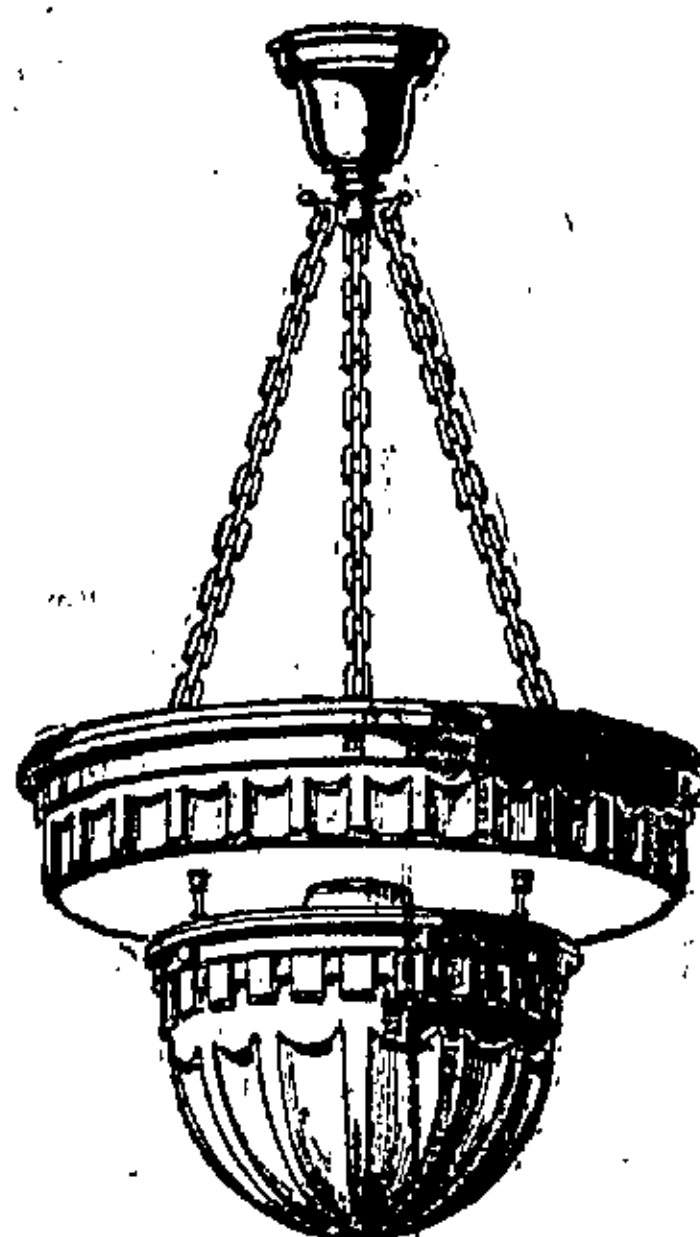
FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-DAY.
11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of a large quantity of Filet Laces and Drawn-Thread Works etc., at Sales Room, by Mr. A. G. de Boer.
TO-NIGHT.
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.
Saturday, Feb. 1st:
Chinese New Year.
Public Holiday.
Monday, Feb. 3rd:
Public Holiday.
Tuesday, Feb. 4th:
11 a.m.—Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
1.15 p.m.—Sukarevski and Sykora, at the Theatre Royal.
Friday, Feb. 7th:
11 a.m.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Colden Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.
Saturday, Feb. 8th:
11 a.m.—Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting.
Tuesday, Feb. 11th:
11 a.m.—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.
Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Voeux Road.

One centre ceiling
light replaces four
or five ordinary
bulbs and gives
a more diffused
light with the
"BRASCOLITE"



The cool season
will soon be on us,
so book your order
in time for an
economical and
cheerful
"MAJESTIC"

FITTING. RADIATOR
WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK)
Head Office: 15bis Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Vladivostok, Port Arthur, etc.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. BIRE, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, Oct. 21st, 1918.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London County Westminster & London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold, Tientsin on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.
Hongkong September 30th, 1918.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(TAIWAN BANK)
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 28,000,000
Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kanku, Keelung, Pincan, Shingchiu, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aikou.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Siam, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, January 22nd, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWLING, Manager.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1917.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. L. LITTLE
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODD, Esq. | F. V. D. PARFITT, Esq.
G. R. GABBY, Esq. | W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARIS'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " "
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ... 683,000
Reserve Fund ... 850,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Shanghai, etc.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, December 24th, 1918.